## TURKEY.

Fuad Pacha's Resignation and Effects of the Cabinet Crisis.

Imperial Terms to Crete and Revolutionary Reply of the Cretans.

The American Merchant Flag Almost Unseen in the Levant.

TURKEY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Fund Pacha's Resignation-A Cabinet Crisis-Comments of the People—The Supply of Small Arms—An American Trade Chance Lost—Decay of American Commercial Inter-ests in the Levant—The American Marino Fing Being Actively Superseded by the

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22, 1868. At the moment of closing my last letter we were in the midst of the ministerial crisis caused by the unfortunate misunderstanding that had arisen between the Sultan and Fund Pacha, the latter having taken umbrage at the action of the Sulian, who, in a moment of ill humor, issued an order confiscating the newly built mansion of the Pacha. In consequence of this Fund Pacha abandoned his post, and his colleagues threatened to fol-ow his example. The Sultan, knowing by past experience that an attempt to create a new ministry out of such materials as could be hastily got together at a time like the present would be madness itself, saw no other avenue of escape from the dilemma than the humiliating expedient of commissioning the Seraskier (Minister of War) to endeavor to induce his susceptible Minister to return to his post. A council was held on the same even-ing, at which Fund Pacha set forth his grievances; but his view of the affair was energetically opposed by the Seraskier. The following day the obdurate Minister was invited by the Sultan to meet him, and before the udience was over Fuad had withdrawn his resignation and the same day resumed his official functions, since which all goes on as usual. Two days after the Sultan again sent for his acting Prime Minister and informed him that his property was restored to him. Fuad at first declined to receive it, but subsequently accepted. and is now again in possession of his house. This ap-parently unimportant affair in its if assumes a vast ima Minister has dared to act in open defiance of the orders of the Sultan, to say nothing of the irregularity and loss of time such an incident necessarity causes in the Ministermi departments; it tends to humble the ruler of these realms in the eyes of his people and the estimation of foreigners, and deprives the "shadow of God or earth" of his autocratic prestige. Could the father of scoper than be bearded by those he taught to crouch a his fects ool, or goaded by rebellious subjects, the

Foad Facha has bumillated his sovereign, and in

Fuad Facina has bumiliated his sovereign, and in doing so has created a wound which will not be easily heated. The uthan cannot resort to the bowstraits like his necessary but white one is forced to curb his resentment for the present, the day will come, and may not be far datant, when hast work's account will be reopened and settled in a way not pleasing to Fuad.

The government is more fully altreated the necessity of preparing for the expencies of the hour, without loss of time, and is actively engaged in producing the best arms for the troops. The Portic was auxious to secure some thousands of American rifles for conversion to breech leaders, but telegraphic information says Russia has secured an the best available arms that were for saic, has also engaged Cour's inctory for eighteen menting, and contracted for all the limited and Remington rifles that can be made for some time to come. Had the agent of some cutter, fishing American manufacturer presented him self here be could have obtained orders for a large quantity of arms at a reasonable price and satisfactory and discontinual arms at a reasonable price and satisfactory conditions as regards payment. An agent for Bull's rifle was here a few days ago, but his prices were so expenditude for that he could not obsers contract. At present the trade in grass here is entirely contined to English and Bulgian firms.

the trade in arms here as entirely confined to English and Belgish firms.

In a former letter I mentioned the arrival here of a cargo of rum and alcohol from New York. While the rum barries made the voyage without the stillness leakage the contents of the alcohol barrels had entirely evaporated in a most mysterious manner. It is now rumored that a cable caspa ch has been received here announcing the prohibition of further exports of spirits from the United States, which i presume means that Unite Sam declines granting any further drawback upon exports of spirits. If this be true the American export trade to Turkey will be reduced to very narrow timus. Vears Turkey will be reduced to very narrow mous. Years ago there were aways American ships in Smerna and here consigned to American merchants established in these ports. The Levant traders were the chippers of their day, and the export trade was not confined to a rew sargore of rum sent from New York and Boston as now, but Baltimere and Fulndennia also participated in it. In those days Boston sem out tea and cotton goods, sugar, coffee, Ac., and purchased large quantities of opinin, which so its arrival from Smyrna at Boston was reshipped to Canton, a reendabout way, but in that day the shortest voyage to Canta. John J. Actor sem annually large consignments of rich furs; of sitting, of Latic. the shortest voyage to China. John J. Actor sent annu-ally large comagnments of rich furs; Gittings, of Latti-more, sent out cargues of R.o colles. The fur trade has passed away with the wealthy and luxurious passas of former day; the Turkey opium is winsided across the isthmus to Seez at the tail of a steam engine, whence it

istimus to Seez at the hal of a steam engine, whence it is subped by the Pacific and Oriental steamors to Bernhay and thence to Chana. It as colleg, sugar, cotton, clo b, stoves and clocks are now brought from Marsellies, London, Braningham and Sanchester.

The return cargoes from here and Smyrna are almost an irely composed or rags and figs. The trim, rakish American barks that formerly gladdened the eyes of the Yankee wanderer in the Levant are now superceded by the high gladdened passengers between this and America is now monopolite dby the British flag, making the voyage via London or Liverpool.

on goods and passengers between this and America is now monopolited by the British flag, maxing the voyage via London or Liverpool.

This fends me of inquire, why is it that the United States commercial flag is being driven gradually off the Lavant? Out shipowers say it is the fault of the zovarument, which dense he citizens the right to boy their solps in the Cheapest market, and as it costs from twenty-five to fity per cost more to boild an iron scanner in the United States than in England, France and Bellium, the unfortunate American shipowers, who thirty years are monoporized the freight on the goods and passences crossing the Atlantic, is now forced to content time, of with the constant rade or the transportation at low rotes of the carpoes rate on by the acrow sceamors. It may be remembered by some of your reades that years so the Sultan's chips were built by Americans. It is now more than thirty years since Henry Eckford, of New York, anchored his corvects in the Goodsa florn. The Sultan Mahmoud saw and purchased her, ond engaged the services of her former owner as basis srebited. Mr. Eckford did not long reason, however, and was succeeded by his foreman. Mr. Rhodes, who built some the ships and made great improvements in the Turkish may; but on the death of Sultan Mahmoud returned to America, more which time the only foreign officers of the tangor, a steamer owned in the State of line 1842 the Bangor, a steamer owned in the State of

1842 the Bangor, a steamer owned in the State of In 1842 the hanger, a steamer owned it the claim wante, nrived here, and was the first steamer over employed in towing vessels through the Bosphorus. Subsequently the owners sent out the Marmora, and some of your readers will doubtless be surprised to lears that the former of these was the first steamer that ever bore the Stars and Stiples through the Straits of Gibraliar, while the latter was the first screw steamer of any nation that ever stirred up the waters of the Moditerra-

mation that ever stirred up the waters of the Moditerranean.

Of late years an American has introduced fee here, cut in the vicinity of the Black sea, but I fear with fittle success, as the Turksh government have for time immemoral enjoyed a revenue tree the sale of show, of which the lee inde threatened to deprive them, and they have done their structs to oppose it.

There is no chinge in treian adates since my last. From Greece I learn that the Athens covernment have ordered two fron-cade to be laid on the stocks in England, at a cest of \$100,000 and \$125,000; also another, to be languebed this year, at Triere. The King has ordered due thoughed Chemepet rifles, to be paid for out of the privy purse, and the Queen five hundred.

Pointles are unusually cut here during Ramadan, the dullest ment in the Turkish calcular, when all adalammedians expect to seep all day and feast all night. A week later it ence, and the three days team of flaram follows, when work will recommence in all the departments of government.

While all Europe is covered with snow, and the papers bring dufetal accounts of the distress caused by the issuemency of the weather at the north and went, here we are enjoying a spring-like circuits, lind, with the expection of a few hours only, we have had no cold whatever.

be seen in any country. This takes place at sunrise, and on this occasion all the chief officers of the empire, both Church and State, are assembled in their richest costumes to escort the Sultan to the mosque; but this time much of the pomp and pageantry of former years were wanting.

Yesterday was the third and last day of the feast, and this morning the public offices are reopened, and the business of the various departments is resumed after a month of almost extreme

On Thursday last a special steamer was despatched to Crete with an aide-de-camp bearing the Sultan's firman granting the concessions promised the Cretans. After having officially promulgated them the mission of the Grand Vizier will be at an end, and he will return to his post at Stamboul. By this firman the most liberal concessions are granted. Most of the onerous taxes complained of by the islanders have been abolished or temporarily repealed. The military exemption tax has been set aside during seven years, the salt duty is repealed, agriculture and the export trade are to be encouraged, roads are to be constructed and ports cleared, sub-governors and the chief officials of the local government are to be Christians, and withal fraternity and equality between Mohammedan and Christian are to be established. If this programme is fully carried out Crete will become the elysium of the East. How far it will be followed up it is impossible to foresee; but so long as the Greeks, backed by Russia, continue to foment discord. I fear there is little chance of suc-

The Russian men-of-war still continue to convey refugees to Greece and return with arms, ammunition and volunteers. One of these ships was recently caught in the act of landing contraband goods on a part of the island closed to shipping

by order of the Turkish government. The Porte has femonstrated to the Russian Charge d'Affaires here, and the incident has been the subject of a lively correspondence.

In the meantime Vessim Pacha, who commanded the Turkish ship under the guns of which this branch of neutrality was practised, has been removed from office for not having fired into the Russian.

Russian.

An English officer, Captain Hobart, brother to Lord Hobart, director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, has been employed in the Turkish naval service, at a salary of £3,000. This gentleman boasts of having run the American blockade thirteen times, and now promises to make short work with the Greek blockade runners. He visited Crete some weeks since, and gave his impressions in a letter published in the Levant Herald two weeks ago, which you may have seen

in a letter published in the Levant Herald two weeks ago, which you may have seen.

Admiral Wissman, of the British navy, is also expected here in March, and is to undertake the reorganization of the Turkish fleet, in the room of Admiral Slade, the author of some well written works on the East, who has been in the Turkish employ for upwards of thirty years and is now retired on haif pay. The latter was for several years past Captain of the Port here, and so zeally and exacting was he in the discharge of the duties of the post that he became very unpopular, particularly with his own countrymen engaged in commerce here.

mmerce here.

Notwithstanding the great exertions which have been made to place the army on an efficient war footing, the navy has fallen into a sadly wretched state since the sudden and mysterious death of Mehemet Pacaa. This officer visited the United States in 1853, and subsequently, in 1863, was ap-pointed Capitan Pacha in the place of Mehemet Ali Pacha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, who was dismissed. The deceased Admiral having made great improvements in the navy and the arsenal, although previously in the enjoym at of the most robust health, died very suddenly about two years after his appointment. He bore the reputation of being an efficient officer and an energetic, honest man, and was a great favorite with the Sultan.

man, and was a great favorite with the Sultan.

Admiral Wiseman will find his post no sinecure if he succeeds in introducing the reforms required to bring the Turkish navy up to the standard of efficiency, and he will also discover that Turks make far better solders than sailors. Their wooden ships are nearly all in bad condition, requiring extensive repairs, and the iron-clads, of which there are four, having been nearly two years without docking, have their bottoms so foul that they can only crawl at a snail's pace. In fact, of the fourteen ships now in the Cretan waters only two or three are in a condition to be of the least service. One of the latter has recently come out of dock at Malta, instead of having the work done at the arsenal here, which could have easily been accomplished by good management.

Darbohor Rechid Packs an occanazion with

have easily been accomplished by good management.

Darbohor Rechid Pacha, an octogenarian minister, who was put on t e retired list ten years ago when the new party came into office, has just died. On the occasion of the Bairam the old man was on his way in full uniform to pay his respects to the Sultan, when he dropped down dead. He was the last of a class of uneducated ministers who formerly were appointed to office, and who could neither read, write nor size their own names. could neither read, write nor sign their own names, but affixed their seal to public documents. Al-though this fact was well known by ail about him, this man had a habit of pretending to read carefully tae official papers presented to h.m., sometimes holding them upside down, his information regarding their contents being subsequently obtained from his secretary. Darbohor Recind Pacha was thrice Minister of War and three times General-in-Chief.

ral-in-Chief.
Fuad Pacha is again in full favor, notwithstand-Fund Pacha is again in full favor, notwithstand-ing he refused to comply with the Sultan's order to continue the work on the mansion which occa-sioned the imbroglio mentioned in my last. His Majesty two days ago sent for the architect and ordered him to finish the building, and there are now several hundred masons at work. He has also appropriated 23,000 from his privy purse for turnishing the house. Surely the servant is he turnishing the house. Sure coming richer than his tord.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Bernld in Crete-Important Manifesto of

the Cretan Provisional Government-Condition of the Rebellion-Sufferings of the Christians-Narrative of Barbarties Com-mitted by the Ottoman Troops in Certain Provinces of Crete. Carrs, Dec. 23, 1867.

In this out of the way corner of the civil well world tin which nevertheless, a contest is raging in which all the civilized should be interested) I have just picked up a copy of the Naw York HERSED, and found therein letter from Constantinople, in which the Turks are spoken of as humanitarians. I know that in your desire to give a complete view of modern politics you will be willing not only but gied to publish an authentic statement of their determined foes, the apparently indomitable Cretan patriots. I therefore enclose the first copy that has been delivered for foreign publication of a portion of a document just completed-a narrative of barbarities committed in some districts of Crete by the Ottoman troops, compiled by the provisional government and translated for them by a Philhollepe, with

note by the translator. From what I know of the condition of affairs in this unhappy island, I am ready to accept unhesstatingly for my oif the statement of the provisional government; and, moreover, I have read the memoraudum book of Dilaver Frena, Omar Pacha's chief of artillery-a Prussian and a Christian, but for many years an officer in the Turkish service-in which many of these barbarities

are related at of h s own knowledge.

Let me add that the insurrection is prespering in the military point of view innonsely. The whole fighting population as many, and within the past week or two the furks have met several checks, of which two are vertically discrete.

are mostly opened and the bones scattered in the streets and reads, and the bolies distincted and made the subject of insults of many kinds. The wood of all the houses is torn out. The villages of Zeidas, Amarians, Kastanionitza, Aodon Gonies and Kers are destroyed. The three fatter, as well as the monastery of Kera, were twice burned, on the 15th of October, 1886, and the 21 of June, 1867. The Turks took prisoner Eisenbert hat the Consult readent in Creio and by European officers in the Turkish service—this description is universal.

pean officers in the Turkish service—this desecration is universal.

Pharnowski and George Kubon, with their families, they plundered and then killed; the old man (Pharlowski) being killed on the knees of his wife. On the 14th of October, 1866, at Abdon, the troops stoned to death the priest Stamatis and killed an old cripple, with a man aged one hundred years, named Thisaran, on whose breast they kindled a fire and burned him before he was dead. They dragged by the feet through the streets the priest George until he dod. They killed Emantel Anandranis.on, an old man of eighty years, on the knees of his wife. They due out the eyes and cut off the hants of John Darcolais, aged eighteen, and then killed him, and the same fate was awarded to Maria Condepoula, at leper.

hants of John Darcolais, aged eighteen, and then killed him, and the same fate was awarded to Maria Condopoula, a teper.

On the 13th of October they took she old man Macrogorge ("big" George) and two women, all of whom they krited, as well as a man named Geor e Tasmari.

Omar Pacha baving, arrived at (astile in this province on the 15th of May, collected two hundred individuals (families), whom the translator saw a miself, including a man of ninety-three, who was wrapped in olied rags, to which fire was put and then left to burn. This is a species of barbarity frequently witnessed during this war. He gave all these p reons up to the troops, who kept them ten days. It is impossible to describe the torture's, suffering and dishoner that these poor creatures endured. They took the priest John, aged seventy years, tortured and whipped him, then crucified him for four days, after which they tied his hair, which the Greek priests always wear long, to the top of the cross, his hands being also ited so that his feet touched the ground, and left him exposed to the sun all the day. At night he was taken to the camp of the soldiers, and it can hardly be understood what he suffered from their brutality. After that he was carried to Landia, and we do nok know what has become of him. Besides this many others suffered from different kinds of cruelty.

In this village not a house remains; all are bureed, as

In this village not a house remains; all are burned, as well as all the churches. An old man called Constantine, aged ninety years, was put to death by torture after his daughter.

MAY 21.—All the houses and the village church were burned. The Turks took from its grave the body of a priest and threw it on the road. In this village they killed all the old men who could not walk, abused the women and cut down most of the olive trees.

May 12 - refer they beined alive a woman aged one hundred and twenty years and killed an idiot, with many other persona. They cut down two hundred olive trees.

trees.

VILLAGE OF CAMINAEL.

The 21st of May the Turks passed by this village and found Constantine Strataki and his wife sick and unable to walk. They tied them together and threw them into the fire.

the fire.

VILLAGE OF APERAGNAL

The Turks arrived here the 21st of May and killed the old George Pelispakaki and Zachany Neattlos The 29th they killed two women and burned the pictures which they found in a cavern. In this village-they killed some hogs, one of which they dressed in the robes of the practic, after which they set fire to the village. This incident of the hog is often repeated, with the addition sometimes of putting the sacramental up before it. It is the butterest insult which can be offered to the Cretan Christian.

VILLAGE OF MESSA LASITEL
he village was burned and the inhabitants May 20 -Tho

MAY 30.—The village was burned and the inhabitants put to the sword.

VILLAGS OF TERRHINADA.

Two women were burned alive in their houses; 1,500 olive trees were burned.

VILLAGN OF SACON
In this village the Turks cut and burned 800 olive

In this village the Turks cut and burned 800 clive treex.

VILLAGE OF MURABELLO.

JUNE 5.—Ten thousand Ottoman troops, under the command of Reschia Pacha and Ali Sarkosh, entered into the province of Murabello by two points, Potamas and Caiartit. The inhabitants fled in fear to the summits of the hithest mountains. The Pachas, with their usual deception, invited the families to return, promis at to protect them in all respects, while, if they refused, the army would set fire to everything; at the same time they were ordered to bring all their effects into the villages. The unfortunates, persuaded by these promises, returned home, when the honorable Pachas, forgetting their promises, gave orders to that soldiers to attack the people. It is impossible to describe the decess committed. Women, children, old men ands persons of every age were subjected to insults, after which the troops went around among the houses and caves, and everywhere the people could have hidden any article of value, which, when found, they either carried away or barred.

PROVINGE OF RIEED.

In this province the destruction, the scenes of violence and ill deeds which the mabliants suffered were of the worst describion. There are to day no annuals in the worst described.

In this province the destruction, the scenes of violence and in deeds which the ininhitants suffered were of the worst description. There are to-day no anmals in the province, the fruits are all d-acroped and the oil all poured out in the highways. More than fifty children, aged between two and three years, were kined in their mother? arms. Then they withdrow to the village of Leguel, wore they burned churches and houses. The same day they burned the village of Leguel, wore they burned churches and houses. The same day they burned the village of Leguel, and outside of the village took away four young girls and some women, whom they killed.

May 23.—The Turks entered the village of Calami. They took an old man, a conceanian, and after having munisted him, threw him into the fire after. The Ottoman troops returned then to Gerapetra, and on their way destroyed all the villages where they passed, although there had never been any insurrectionary movements there.

The translator could supply many other instances which have been repeated to him by the Europeans in the service of the Porte. The above is an extract of the recent of occurrences in the provinces near Caudin; the full republication is not only needless but would be too reputsive. He has made a laston to the memorandum book of Dilayer Pacha, now in the hands of the French government. This book gives daies and detains of atroductes which are in every respect equal to those recorded by the Crotans. The districts of which his record has not yet be an completed will snow, it possible, blacker rolls of crime. Kessames, Retnis, Annar, Nylopotano and the Acokorons having been more criedly treated.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURNING OF THE STRAMER HONDINGTON, -The LODE Island Raliroad Company's steamer Huntington, burned on Friday night, was built over a year ago at a cost of nearly \$100,000. The coat took fire while lying in her dock at Bunter's Point, through the atteged carolessness of the mee who had charge of the cleaning of the furnaces The flames spread very rapidly and communicated to the woodwork of the slip, and the steamer, being cut adrift, was carried rapidly down the river by a strong wind and tide. On reaching a point nearly opposite Bridge street, Brooklyn, the burning boat sunk. Her appearance on floating down the river, a mass of flame, coused the utmost consternation along the shore. The Buntington was insured for \$15,000.

DEATH. - Mr. Thomas Wood, of 93 Fifth street, E. D., suddenly dropped dead yesterday forencon while cutting ice in the rear yard of his residence. Mr. Wood was in apparently good health just previous to bis death. He was a well-known cut zen, forty-eight years or ace, and leaves a wiscow and five children. Mystatious Assault,—As Mr. Michael Miles was pro-

eeding to his bome through Clinton street at a late bear on Friday night, he was assaulted and knocked down by some relilians, who immediately thereafter made good their escape. Mr. Miles was so severely injured that he had to be conveyed to his home. Isno run Dock,—John D. Ferris fell into the dock at the foot of Fulton street on Friday night. He was soon rescued by some calizens who were attracted by his cries for assistance. In his fall he received a very

THE WORK OF THE POLICE.—The official returns made by the police at the Inspector's office show the number of arrests made during the past week to be 279. SWINDLING THE SCHEDINTENDENTS OF THE POOR -James Raldwin, who gives his occupation as a laborer, was ar-Superintendents of the Poor. The charge is preferred by Superintendent F. C. Kirby, who alleges that the ac-cused obtained relief from the county for himself and others under false representations. The accused was looked up to await trial. rested on Friday night on a charge of swindling the

the fit the vicinity of the Black sea, but I ger with little secrees, at the unixed present of the miner with little secrees, at the unixed present of the miner with the secrees, at the unixed present of the miner with the secrees of the weak more for last, but the secrees of the weak more for last, but the secree of the weak more for last, but the secree of the weak more for last, but the secree of the weak more for last, but the secree of the weak more for the weak more of the weak more for the weak more for the weak more for the weak more are enjoying a principle comment of the Great Residues for the weak more for

## FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Bouquet Styles Culled for the Ludies, balmy atmosphere and genial streaks of glorious sunshine stealing through the rifts in the lea len clouds brighten up the few lingering days of old Leap Year's elongated February, and were it not for the rivers of Stygian blackness that ebb and flow with mud through all our streets, promemading and shopping would be a pleasure really enjoyable. At present, however, out door exercise is an utter impossibility, and is about as unpleasant to imagine as to participate in. Those who have the temerity to venture forth into the streets generally return to their homes bedraggled with slush and covered with mud; their walk spoiled and toilets soiled; while the only pleasure experienced is the doubtful one of giving the dress to Betty to brush, so as to keep her from Thomas or other mischief. The moderate weather of the past few days and the near approach of spring conjure up to the vivid imaginations of our degantes enrapturing visions of lighter to lets and a change in the modes; yet they should not permit themselves to be deluded by these deceptive appearances, that, like a syren, allures but to destroy. There may be bright, warm days in March, but it will be only semi occasionally, for by far the greater number of days in that capricious month, experience teaches us, will be made up of howling, whistling winds; pitiless storms of sleet and rain, and clouds of blinding dust that fills one's eyes and mouth, and ruins even the commonest of dresses.

Fashion apparently has been trying for centuries to invent something that would please and at the same time satisfy her votaries—something original, useful and beautiful, which might with just the slightest possible exaggeration be termed "perfection;" but her endeavors to reach this cme of mundane bliss has been a most miserable and lamentable failure, and the result is that the latest styles still perplex, aggravate, delight or bother the cerebrals of the feminine world. To aid and encourage this delightful and pleasurable botheration, we now propose to exhibit to our fair readers the latest in the way of cuts, colors and materials, our only desire being that they may find as much real pleasure in reading the following as they are certain to experience if they follow our directions. The millennium of fashionable perfection may never be vouchsafed to us, yet it is some consolatation to know that with the exception of a few trifling vagaries her chief aim and march has been strangely tending toward improvement. To be just we must admit that almost every new phase of the arbitrary and fickle goddess of late years has been a fascinating, admirable tendency from good to better, an intoxicating delight of joys yet in store for her worshippers, of which even the present pretty, becoming, modest and comfortable styles are but the harbingers.

Metternich green is now the fashionable color, as is also black, crimson and dark blue. Bismarck shades are rapidly going down in the tide of public favor; they were too exclusive to last long, and there are now fewer shades of the kind tolerated. Dark blue is preferred for cloth costumes; violet and dark brown for cotton velvet; speckled brown and black tweed are also permitted and are deemed very tasty and fashionable. Dark blue velvet and dark crimson are still in demand for cut door wear. Black still continues to be fashion's favorite hue; and such an ascendancy has this color acquired in Paris over all other shades that it would seem as though the ladies of that frivolous capital had doomed themselves to eternal mourning. Ordinary visits, wedding visits and all those occasions for which bright colors and gay costumes used to be selected have given place to black, which has this season prevailed. In matters of color fashion is almost as inexorable as in matters pertaining to cuts or trimmings, and the result is that co-tumes entirely of the same material are still worn. Black satin, black fave, black or violet moiré and black serge de soie are the favorite materials just

black serge de sole are the favorite materials just now; but any of the colors mentioned above can be substituted instead. We subjoin descriptions of black dresses:—
Jupon of black or violet moiré, upper robe of black faye, gathered up at each side. A rich trimming of jet ornaments on the pockets, corsage and sleeves; that on the pockets and corsage consists of a deep jet fringe, and the trimming at the end of the sleeves is somewhat more showy and elaborate in design. The ceinture is of the same material as the robe, exceedingly broad and fastened at the back of the waist by jet rings. Bonnet of black the robe, exceedingly broad and fastened at the back of the waist by jet rings. Bonnet of black velvet, with triuming of white or violet marabouts. The corage of the dress is high, and over it is worn a black lace polonaise. A small chinchilla muni is slung to the arm by a loop of rose colored ribbon, tastened in a bow at one side. This is at present the fashionable style of carrying one munif.

ing the maff.

Robe of black faye, over a jupon of black velvet, with the robe finished at the edge by five narrow rouleaux of black velvet. A black lace bournouse, lined with violet silk.

lined with violet silk.

Next we have a trained robe of superb black serge de sole. Between each breadth there is a bend of brilliant jet triuming, and on the pockets jet fringe. The cointure of the polonaise consists of a broad black ribbon, embroidered with jet. Polonaise of black chantilly lace, lined with black site.

Walking costumes continue much the same as Watking costumes continue much the same as throughout the winter. Fashion has at length dictated a special rule for that style of dress gen-erally designated as the "costume court," of which the short robe is the marked characteristic. The short jupon, or petticoat, must not be too short, and should be of red violet or black and finished at the lower edge by a plissé. The robe worn over it is cut in a peculiar way; in frost it is without plaits at the waist, and hangs in only a is without plaits at the waist, and hangs in only a hitle fulness at the back, where it is shaped so as to fad in a mederate point, and is gathered up by four buttons, one being placed at each side and two at the back. Vandykes look very pretty finished with black lace edging. Black veivet and other evening dresses are cut very low. Some sacrifice, however, to propriety is obtained by the use of the chemisette, or rather a second and high bedice of satin, very pale in tone and made quite plain.

The latest style for evening dresses for young ladies consists of three skirts of pink crape set on in very small plaits, the border of each skirt cut in small scallops a uswering to the width of the plaits. The body is formed of three plaited bands, the upper one in small scallops round the top. A scarf of pink satin can be worn around the waist, and fastened together half way down the skir. by a pink daisy, a smaller one to be worn at the waist at the other side. White foulard is also fashionable.

Ball dresses could not be cut any lower in front.

Ball dresses could not be cut any lower in front, Ball dresses could not be cut any lower in front, so they are now out more behind. In the way of ball dresses, a robe of white tulle over white silk is most desirable. The skirt should be made in the style of a robe ronde—that is to say, without a train, and just long enough to touch the ground; the edge flushed with a flounce of tulle, embroided with silver. The front should be plain, and at each side bias bands of white taffets must be set, on in the tailing form errodually wideniles. teach side bias bands of white taffeta must be to on in the tablier form, gradually widening om the waist downward, and the back part of ie waist should be of tulle bouillonne. An charpe of white tulle, embroidered with silver, is istened by two bouquets of wheat cars made of cated silver, and the top of the corsago is osided by a fall of dentelled argent, while in the air a bouquet of silver frosted wheat cars should so be word. Gold, silver, jet and lace are now the trimmings

Gold, silver, jet and lace are now the trimmings at in vogue. Fur is at il the rage, the lighter-dities being most liked. The "click" fashion is in rapidly gaining in favor, as is also the use of d flowers and trimmings. Silver cord is also the went, troudly fluted flounces are worn on

ways was. White cachemire cloaks are much wore, and are generally lined with satin, cut in a bizarre manner and very deep.

It daily becomes more difficult to make sufficiently small bonnets to fit the increasing chignons. Bennets for morning wear are composed of a puff of white blonde, edged with undulating white blonde while the summit is completed with a little garland of rosebuds. Other bonnets of blonds are of the half square shape, a sort of buckle work of velvet strapping passing down the centre of the material, which is formed in the hutterfly shape. In other cases narrow bands of satin, cut on the cross, divide the bonnet into two compariments. Where bonnets are worn stretched—that is, without drawing, puffing or plaiting of any kind—a curtain is used. The cap in these cases is of small puffed tulie. Satin strings are generally worn, and golden braid is again being used as a trimming.

The fashionable style for head dresses is a mixture of jewels and flowers, the effect of which is extremely tasteful and elegant. Creole bandeaux are made of crimson velvet, ornamented with a circlet of gold and steel, and pendant drops to correspond. A crimson flower with metallic foliage is placed on one side. Other coiffures are composed of golden torsade with drooping turquoise ornaments divided by pearls, and with an arum blossom of white crape and golden tassels on one side. A goldea comb, ornamented with drooping branches of illies of the valley, forms a very pretty set-off to the chignon. For the front part of the coiffure two narrow rouleaux of turquoise. The Norma coiffure of beautiful jewel butterflies and humming birds.

The Pompeian head dress is now the rage. The hair is waved, then turned back from the face over a frigated and tenand deeps in the tow of large

ming birds.

The Pompeian head dress is now the rage. The hair is waved, then turned back from the face over a frizzette and fastened down with a row of large gold beads. The hair is rolled into a round chigarant the hair standard and the large standard the la non at the back, and two long curls fall over the chignon at the back and a shorter one behind the

ear.

The fashion of the day for fancy jewelry is a mixture of gold and steel. Coronets for the hair, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, brooches and studs are all made of this style. For lockets and studs the initials are frequently raised in gold on a smooth steel surface. Opals, that but a few days ago were so superstitiously recarded as unlucky, are again coming into vogue, and promise soon to become, as they have always deserved to be, osteemed universal favorites. And now, trusting that our fair readers have enjoyed the latest modes, which we have here presented for their consideration and appreval, we will for one short week bid them adieu.

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Fashlonable Whirl-Grand Ball and Sparkling Belles on Farragut's Flagship-Tollets at the Naval Ball-American Ladies Pre-sented at the Tuileries-Eugenie's Dress at the Court Ball-The German Ball and Beauties from Faderland-Dress Reform for Female Servants. Paris, Feb. 7, 1868.

Reports of the fashions and fashionable news have continued to pour in this week in enormous quantity, leaving your correspondent very little leisure for attendance at the Bois and to politics not feminine. I beg to g ve you a short account of the fite given by Admiral Farragut on board his vessel at

Nice. The weather was lovely, the sea caim and without a wrinkle on its lovely surface; the atmosphere warm and just enough zephyr affoat to set the flags and banners in motion. The American officers did the honors and sailed to and fro in small boats from the shore to the vessel with ever fresh cargoes of ladies. Dancing began at two o'clock, the military band in garrison at Nice having been sent by the colonel of the regiment to keep up a continued strain of joyful melody. At six a very profuse collation was partaken of between decks, the appetite of dancers being sharpened by the sea breezes.

The ladies were in demi-toilet, and the belle of

the day was Madame Guiot, in plain black velvet, with nothing but a ribbon of scarlet velvet in her raven hair. Her figure is pronounced faultless. At six the Prefect of Nice and Mme. Gavini went on board and were welcomed by the well known tune of the "Queen Hortense." The Comtesse de Montalivet was also present.

The third official ball at the Tuileries took place on Wednesday last, the 5th inst., when the following American ladies were presented to the Empe-

ror and Empress:Madame Durant, wife of the Vice President U. P. R. R., in white poult de soie with tulle and satin trimmings.

Miss Tappan. Mrs. Crane, in pearl silk and blonde lace. Mrs. Field, of San Francisco; Miss Wolfe, Miss

Miss Harbeck, in white tarlatan, pink tunic and roses in the hair. Mrs. Brittan, Miss Blanchard, Mrs. Winters, Miss

Mrs. Rabston, in white and straw colored trimmings, and Miss Curtis. The ladies who had before been presented and

who attended this ball were the Masos Beckwith, in white and Bismarck tupies, with pink roses in

Mrs. Downing, in corded silk, with exquisite

diamond ornaments. Miss Pepper, in blue, and Mrs. Norton, in illusion drapery, with sprays of green and silver foliage; pearl and amethyst ornaments.

The ball was somewhat too crowded to be agreeable. The Empress were a robe made of a succession

of green tulle skirts over green silk, looped with hyacinths; pearl ornaments.

I have taken no notice of the American gentle-

men presented on this occasion because the male sex do not approve of fashions and would not perhaps like to be mixed up in anything of the kind.

perhaps like to be mixed up in anything of the kind.

At the German ball given at the Grand Hotel, and presided over by the Princess de Metternich, the most remarkable leature was waltzing and Teutonic bodices, which are rather too square, and of which there is little to describe until one comes to the waist, where quantities of basques are promisent. There were also some singular beards—very queer cuts indeed—and rather too much cheek; no end to dreamy blue eyes and fair chignons among the ladies, and the same may be said of the gentle men's bine spectacles and low bows, which appeared interminable.

The newest domino shades at the bal de lopera are fawn sain triomed with swans' down, and

are favn satin trimmed with swans' down, and light violet silk trimmed with satin. A moire antique (pearl gray), with a train of three yards len-th, created a sensation by being

three yards length, created a sensation by being the stambling block of many.

Some very strong people are to be found in the fashions. I aliade to the "clergyman's wife" who has, in a London paper called the Saturday Review, proposed a remedy to the evils caused by finery among the lower classes among female servants in particular. I do not doubt but that the "clergyman's wife" is an excellent lady, but she is somewhat behind the time of progress we live in, especially in putting her project of reform under the patronage of "families of wealth and distinction," of "ladies of position and fortune." of the "leaders of fashion." As the ideal of the "clergyman's wife" is to make servant maids adopt a uniform, thus enforcing simplicity of dress, compulsory lilac print, alpaca embrellas, and no parasols, no flowers, teathers, velvets, carrings, clarps or accessories of any sort to and no parasols, no flowers, feathers, velvets, carrings, clarps or accessories of any sort to help them look like ladies, it will soon be palpable that ladies of "position and fortune" will have to wait on themselves, darn their own stockings and turn their old silks. Rather than submit to this regime they will withdraw their adhesion, more so as the "families of distinction," masters as well as mistreases, do not object to their acryants spending their wages on "those little French caps," those dear, neat little collars and cutts, which make a ladies' maid look "fit to wait on peopie."

on people."

The "clergyman's wife" has certainly made a mistake in another part of her correive measure; independently of the strike which will be nonintained by the so much beasted alpaca umbreilas, if no other weapons can be procured, there will be a blow at the "disgraceful style of dress" adopted by aristocatic mistresses. The dress in vogue in the drawing room, when compared to the proposed uniform in the kitchen, will be torn to shreds on the backs of the nobility. As very little drapery is worn on that good flowers and trimmings. Saved and the control of the strike which will be not be related flowers are worn on the edge of skirts.

Perhaps the strangest possibly fact in connection with the present fashions is the complete and wonderful change that has come about in cloaks, both opers and walking, and which are now of such strange shapes as to be totally inexplicable. They are of all shapes, which include long banging pieces, and as yet have received no new name. They are quite a novelty; stand-up collars, and fastened at the left shoulder by a hutton which cannot be seen.

The dress in vogue in the drawing room, when compared to the proposed uniform in the kitchen, will be torn to shreds on the backs of the nobility. As very little drapery is worn on that part the nobility will have to look out for its train, a thing the coller gramm's wife has so great a horror a thing the colle drawn out for sevents it is onew name. They are quite a neverty; stand-up collars, and fastened at the left shoulder by a button which cannot be seen.

There has been another change in coat sleeves, this last being the use of hanging sleeves—hanging completify from the shoulder, narrow, joined, and completed with a fur cuff, so that the effect produced is that of a hussar's jacket, from which it derives its name. It owes its origin to the "Grand Duchess de Gérolstein," and has a very charming effect; besides which it is considered of the pen. Of course they are satanical abominations, the cause of murder in the hands of one of two strangers who assanted him near the Latheran Centerery (Bat New bring) on the like on that on that or cally re-ported in the Reality, dead on Friday evening from the shoulder, will be torn to shreds on the body on the lith of Jamesry inst, as bereaton's telly re-ported in the Reality, dead on Friday evening from the shoulder have been on the body, on the Cutter shoulder the ported of the purities. Ceroner Sch time yesterday held in the code drawn out for sevents it is to touch the ground." I must not omit to state that pads, if ground." I must not omit to state that pads, the ground. I must not omit to state that pads, the ground is a stroke of the pen. Of course they are satanical abominations, the cause of murder in the hands of one of two strangers who assanted him near the Latheran Centerery (Bat New Pork) when the left shoulder by assanted him near the Latheran Centerery (Bat New Pork) was not that pads, and the pads of the port is worn on that the code drawn out for sevents it is to touch the ground." I must not omit to state that pads, frisettes and chignons are simply swept away by frisettes and chignons are simply swept away by frisettes and chignons are simply swept away by it as the prompted in the Reality of the port of the provise of the purity seem to the pads of the port is train. a thing the ciergynan's wife has so great a horror for that in the code drawn out for sevents it is to touch the groun

all this I think that if a line has to be drawn it should begin a little above the shoulders of ladies of distinction, and that the example of simplicity should proceed in every way from above. Maids should not have to teach their mistresses to be modest, but learn from them how to dress becomingly. A little innocent bow on collar or cap is no more injurious to the morals of the "lower order of females" (against which definition I procest indignantly) than on a May pole. The evil lies in the example given by the ladies. A little less babble at the tea-fights before waiting maids would do more towards abolishing finery than all the clergymen's wives in the world.

### THE STAGE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

At Home.

Mr. Felix A. Vincent and Mrs Mollie Williams, two
deserving favorites of the public, will make their appearance on Monday at the Brooklyn Opera House in

the play of "Ishnavogue.

The "Harp in the Air," from "Maritana," one of the most beautiful airs in English opera, has been introduced with immense success in the "White Pawa" at Nibio'a. It is sung by Miss Fanny Stockton.

Couldock was at Maguire's Opera House, San Fra cisco at the beginning of the month.

Professors Wallace and Wilson are giving horse trais ing exhibitions, à la Rarey, at San Francisco

Stella Bonheur left San Francisco on January 31. She The Hanlons, who are without rivals in their line, and the wonderful Harry Guir, who eats and smokes under

water, and the great Carleton, the new delineator of Irish comicalities, are irresistible attractions at the Thêátre Comique. The Denver News describes a novel en estatament

there:—A series of religious dances, as practised among the Indians in the days of Montezuma, and handed down to the present day in tradition. The dances were performed by fifteen Mexicans, who were dressed in uits of many colors, their faces covered with marks, according to custom, while they make music from an A St. Louis paper bids farewell to Janauschek in this

nanuer, speaking of her Medea:-it seems incredible that a woman of such a mild and amiable character as Janauschek can, by mere volition, assume the perfect nature of a demon, as she does in Medea. As though the post had known that he would be interpreted by lady of such a sympathetic character, he gave to his Medoa some of those redeeming features which show the high minded woman even through the mask of the

Medoa some of those redeeming features which show the high minded woman even through the mask of the very devit. Miss Janauschek selzes these traits by her natural instinct, and in leaving the theatre one takes along the most lively sentiment of conclisation with the herone, and all her arrections are forgotten.

There were \$4.000 in the Boston theatre on the first night of the "White Fawn." It is even a greater success in the Hub than in New York. Legs, blacks and Dokens rule there.

De Pol's bailet closed last night at the Théâtre Comique, Boston. He has lost some of his best dancers.

Dan Bryant is getting along pretty well at the St. Charles, New Orleans. "Le Prochète" was produced on the 13th at the Fruch Opera House and Edwin Adams played last week at the Varieties. Loth's German opera is at the National.

The "Grant Duchess" returns to the French theatre to-morrow night. Last week she head forth in Philadelphys. Sie has made an immense success among the Quakers. for many stud people in that goodly burg are now practising the cancan.

The triumpus of Ristor in Havana have been somewhat unprecisented. She was called out seven times before the curian one night, which, considering the fact that an encore in Havana must be responded to only with the consent of the authorities, is an undouted triumph. Ristori's success and gonus have induced the Emperor of Brazit to myte her to his country, engaging to pay all her expenses, besides offering her immense terms for the sa on.

The Arca, Philadelphia, was "Under the Gaslight" for the last time last week.

Zeroun manages the German dwarts in the Quaker.

The Arca, Philadelphia, was "Under the Gaslight" for the last time last week.

Zerbani manages the German dwarts in the Carty

The Cincinnati papers speak thus of New York srists at a concert in that city:—A pretty ballad was introduced by hiss Jennie E Bull, of New York. The lady appears well and makes a favorable impression at once, her voice, a seprano, is not remarkable either for quality or quantly. It is rather sympathetic and well controlled. Mr. W. J. Hill, tonor, also of New York, sang a ballad taste uilly and effectively, and but received a decided encore, to which the former replied in Parapa's nequant song, "Wieen I've Nothing Else to Da," and the latter in Hatton's pretty ballad of "Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye."

Ole Bull is stirring up the West with his violin.

Sweetheart, Good Rye."

One Bull is surring up the West with his violin. The Riching's English opera troupe is meeting the most flattering and substantial encouragement both the public and press of Baltmore. Eddy, a Front, has proved filmself a successful campaigner in

Front, has proved filmself a successful campaigner in the sensational.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, "La Grande Duccesso," "Under the Gasiignt" and the German dwarfs have packed up and left Philadespis.

Mmo. L'Arconge is stirring up the st. Louis folks. A gaper speats of her in "Galatea".—

The great charm of the company is Mmc. L'Arronge-Sury as Galathee. With mimitable grace and naived suc conceived the probable sensations of such a transformation as Garathee had undergore. Innocesce, tenderoes, curio-tity and opening reason developed thomselves as naturally as if the lacts were real. The first sound of her voice inspired her, and she played with it as a child with a new found toy, revollation its rich clear tones, rising into the full swell of the lolify soprano ranges, with braverse and sollergio transitions, and them alaking to the sweet warbling and delicate trills of the low ranges till the sound died away as soft and rich as summer winds signing over gircling brooks. The audience would now be naved to breathless silence, and them burst out into a torrent of appreciative applause.

love scene between Galethee and Gauymede, in the part of the opera, where they same a duet and kept catence by mut-at kisse, is an exquisite conception is kind, and was perfectly rendered.

calence by mutual kisses, is an evaluate conception of its kind, and was seriectly rendered.

Lucide Wes ern concluded her Cleveland engagement last night and will be tollowed by Edwin Booth.

Janauschek was complimented with a grand serenade by a German society in Chicago on the 18th. Her success is marveibus.

Among American artists who have exhibited rare artistic powers may be mentioned Miss Orioff, a soprase who has lately sung in the Liederkranz Hall with the first success.

fining success.

Latt's German opera concluded their successful eagagement in New Orleans on the 19th.

Muss Emma Pearl made a successful debut in Louisville on the 17th. She does Protean business.

Abrond.

Mile. Patti has been visiting Rouen, and singing The late Mr. Charles Kean is said to have left property amounting to upwards of £50,000.

Mme. Anna Siebop has spent the year 1867 in giving entertainments in various parts of India. Mile. de Maeson is reported to be delighting the audiences of La Fenice, Venice, in "Dinorah."

Gounod's "Romeo et Jusiette" has been welcomed at Frankfort-on-the-Main with a certain reserve. Johann strangs is reported to be engaged for a four

Johann strauss is reported to be engaged for a four month concert tour through America, for which he will receive the large sum of £12,000.

Mr. George Jordan has made an engagement with Mr. E. T. Smith to appear with Mr. Baudmann at the Lyceum in a new sensation American drams.

An opera is promised on the subject of the "Fair Maid of Perth." The composer who is to undertake this is a massive of Rome, Domenico Lucilla.

The "Grande Duchesse" has now visited Prague, translated into Totecon. She had already taken possession of the stages of Briben, Pesth and Glogau.

It is said that at a recent interprate Nr. Peterbarg, in connection with the Russian Grédit Foncier, Mile, Petipa, the ballecina, draw the prize of 75,000 roution.

There is some talk in Farls of commencing cheap tops to Brussels, to enable the Parisians to see the performance of "Ruy Blas," which has been interdicted in France.

France,

M. Charles Lucas, a Parisian who combines musical
criticism with a knowledge of architecture, on which be
has whiten several works, has been named Chevalier of
the Royal Order of Charles III.

# CORONERS' INQUESTS.

DEATH OF MR. SEELISE -- Mr. James Smellie, the Scotch centleman, an account of whose severe burning at the iquor store of Mr. Samuel A. Thompson, No. 80 Third avenue, was published in the Henaud of yesterday, subsequently died from the effects of the burns. Coroner Rollins held an inquest on the body, when it appeared from the testimony of Mr. Thompson that deceased had been very intemperate in his habits and occasionally, when too much intoxicated to go to his hotel, had siept on a Sofa in a bitle room back of the bar. Early on Friday morning the dottes of deceased caught fire, it is believed, from a grate in the room and be was fatally burned. Joseph Short, the bartender, on hearing greans in the room of doceased at five o'clock in the morning, opened the door and found him sitting in the middle of the floor with his clothes on fire, both his shirts being nearly or natimed, and his pantalons partially burned. Deceased made no reply when asked now his clothes caught fire. From the evidence adduced the jury rendered a verdict of death from burns needentally received. Deceased was twonty-time years of age, and a native of Scotland. Deceased, had he lived, was to have sailed for Europe yesterday.

FATAL RESULY OF A SLAD WOUND.—Francis Hefner, sequently died from the effects of the burns. Coroner

PATAL RESULT OF A SIAN WOUND .- Francis Hefner. late of 99 Sixth street, who was stabled in the left breast with a knife in the hands of one of two strangers who